

VALENTINE AND TOOHEY JAILED

**Young Communists are
for Militant Fight
in Coal Strike**

DEMAND GENUINE STRUGGLE

SCRANTON, Pa.—The strike in the anthracite has been turned into a war against the militant members of the United Mine Workers of America who are supporting the program of the Progressive Miners' Committee. In this the largest city in the anthracite region, four militant miners are behind prison bars. They are Patrick Toohey, a young fighting miner, and a member of the N. E. C. of the Y. W. L.; August Valentine, a young miner and a member of the League, who has been in the thick and thin of the miners' struggle in West Virginia; Alex Zarek, a big-hearted Russian, who wants to see the strike conducted in the interest of the miners and Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, a militant miner, who spent 23 years in the bituminous fields digging coal.

Why have these militant miners been arrested? Only when one knows the real situation can an answer be given to the question. 158,000 miners have been called out on strike in the anthracite region. No one knows better than John L. Lewis, the appointed president of the United Mine Workers, that there is no genuine strike in the anthracite. The present stoppage was desired by the coal operators. J. L. Lewis just helped along the scheme of the operators. The coal operators are not making any attempt



PAT H. TOOHEY

to mine coal. There is absolutely no need for it. John L. Lewis knows this also. The strike has been called for the express purpose of giving the coal operators an opportunity to utilize the cry about a coal shortage to force the sale of inferior grades of coal that has been accumulated in the millions of tons in the last two years. This coal which in normal times is practically worthless because no market can be found for it, is now due to the strike, being sold at exorbitant prices. The operators are coining millions of dollars while the miners are starving. The operators are very thankful indeed to John L. Lewis, because in addition to affording them an opportunity to sit back and pocket big profits, J. L. Lewis has taken care that the properties of the operators shall not be damaged during the suspension. He has made an agreement with the operators to keep on the job the 10,000 maintenance men whose business it is to see that the mine properties are repaired and kept in good shape. The operators are not concerned about the starvation of the miners that is taking place now because the store keepers have decided not to grant credit to striking miners and John L. Lewis who will not starve and whose only object is to sell out the miners, will hypocritically assume a fighting attitude and permit the starving of the miners to continue.

For what consideration has John L. Lewis called this strike? Only two demands actually were presented to the operators. One for the check-off and the other for a ten per cent increase in wages. That Lewis will not insist on an increase in wages is (Continued on page 2)

POLISH WHITE TERROR SUBJECTS WORKERS TO INHUMAN PERSECUTION

Population Terrorized

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The International Red Aid has received a telegram relating new crimes of the Polish "Defensive Organization."

Mass arrests of workers and peasants have taken place in the White Russian districts of Bielsk and Volkovisk. Up to the present over a thousand workers and peasants have been placed under arrest. Amongst them are thirteen-year-old children.

In Bielsk the arrested are quartered in schools, hospitals, etc., in consequence of the lack of room in the prisons.

Hundreds of the arrested have been subjected to inhuman tortures. Hands and feet are tied and the bare soles beaten with sticks. Electric current is run into the ears. Hot urine with salt is poured into mouths. Lighted cigarettes are thrust against lips, etc.

The population of the town is terrorized by the shrieks of the prisoners and is leaving the town in masses. The police are forcing the prisoners with these tortures to make false oaths. The international proletariat must raise its voice energetically against the new crime of the "defensive."



Y. C. I. APPEALS TO SAVE BULGAR YOUTH IN HANDS OF TERRORISTS

TO THE YOUNG WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

The Bulgarian hangmen's Government utilized the attempt on the Cathedral in Sofia to continue their campaigns of revenge against the Bulgarian people. Deeds of cruelty and assassinations are being perpetrated without end.

280 death sentences!
800 prospective death sentences!
1,325 assassinations and 499 "suicides!"

These figures are in accordance with the records of the Tsankoff Government authority.

Four thousand five hundred people are under arrest and imprisoned, among these there are thousands of young workers who are awaiting judgement, which will either mean the gallows or imprisonment for life. Of the 40 mass trials now taking place, there are seven in which over 200 young workers are being tried. The public prosecutor has already demanded 27 death sentences from among the 32 young workers on trial at Sofia. In the second trial 20 await a similar judgement. In youth trial in Berkovitz there were 19 young workers; three of these were condemned to be hanged and three each to 15 years imprisonment, the remaining to 8 and 12 years. In the trial at Vratsa also one death sentence was passed and in the mass process at Varna there are two young workers among the 33 condemned to death.

Brothers! Comrades! Whilst overcome with pain and sorrow on account of these innumerable victims, we are filled with passionate indignation and grim hatred for the bestial deeds of the Tsankoff bandits! The day of reckoning will come!

Young workers of the whole world! Save the lives of thousands of young and brave revolutionaries! Rise in a powerful protest against the cruel conditions in that country of the gallows and the slaughter of people.

Demonstrate outside the embassy of the murder government!

Down with the bloody Tsankoff government!

Demand the withdrawal of the trial and the annulment of the death sentences!

Snatch the condemned from the hangar's justice!

Our curses on the executioners of the Bulgarian workers!

All honor to the heroes of the revolutionary struggle in Bulgaria!

The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

Young Workers! Rally to the Support of the Workers and Farmers of Russia!

DEFENSE AND RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION! BEAT BACK NEW ATTACKS OF WORLD IMPERIALISM!

A GAIN world imperialism is mobilizing its forces against the Workers and Peasants Republic of Soviet Russia! Again International Capitalism is preparing to set into motion all its powers in an attack upon the Soviet Union and in an attempt to destroy what the heroic Russian workers and peasants have accomplished in eight years of bitter struggle.

Eight years ago the workers and farmers of Russia got rid of their exploiters and oppressors, of the czar and of the yellow socialist lackeys of Russian imperialism and thru their Soviets established the rule of the workers. Eight years ago the Russian

workers took the first steps towards the building of a society that would do away with all the brutalities and inequalities of capitalism and would give to the workers themselves the determination and control over their own lives.

For eight years since then the Russian workers and farmers have been engaged in one long continuous struggle against all the powers of world capitalism in order to preserve and extend the gains of the revolution. The workers and peasants of Russia took up the fight against the armies of the czarist generals; against the military forces of the imperialist

governments of England, France, Japan and America; against the strangling blockade; against the famine and hunger that followed in the wake of blockade and counter-revolution; against the socialist-mensheviks who acted as spies and agents for the Russian and foreign capitalists. With back to the wall, the Russian workers and peasants fought against all these odds, they fought and triumphed. They have not only maintained their rule in Russia, but they have gone steadily forward, laying the basis for a social order where exploitation and oppression of workers will have no place. In all of the capitalist countries of

THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD GREET THE REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIAN REPUBLIC



Mobilize for Unity and Work

CALL OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA

COMRADES: The Third National Convention of the League is over. It has chosen a new leadership on the basis of the decisions of the Comintern and the Y. C. I. and has entrusted to this leadership the tasks of the Bolshevization of the League and its transformation into a mass Communist League of young workers. It has laid the foundation for the liquidation of all factionalism in the League and for the beginning of a period of mass activity.

We have just passed thru a period of prolonged factional struggle—which at times assumed bitter and impermissible forms. Out of this struggle, however, there developed the possibilities for the unification of the League. Thru this struggle there crystallized the correct Leninist line of policy for the League. Thru this struggle there was developed and brot out a co-ordinated leadership capable of carrying this line of policy into effect. Thru the ideological struggle the whole policy of the League was brot out to light, examined, and analyzed before the membership as a whole. Thru the prolonged discussion, the political level of the membership was raised and the League as a whole more educated to an understanding of its role as the vanguard of the working youth in its struggle for everyday demands, and as the leader in the struggle for the emancipation of the whole working class.

The Convention has acted and the period of discussion and controversy

is over. The political basis of the struggle in the League liquidated even before our Third Convention when the National Convention of the Workers Party, with the help of the Comintern, finally put an end to the controversy that had raged within the organization for nearly two years. The liquidation of the political controversy in the party carried with it similar consequences for the League inasmuch as our League leadership had accepted the incorrect line of policy of the former majority of the C. E. C. The solution of the crisis in the party, therefore, was politically the greatest step forward in the process of unifying the League. There is no longer any basis for factions or factionalism in the Young Workers League.

Comrades: We, the Young Communist League of America, stand before a period of great revolutionary opportunities. The sharpening of the class struggle in this country is drawing the young workers more and more into the arena of economic and political struggle. The young workers are beginning to awaken; they are beginning to take up the struggle for the necessities of their everyday life, for better conditions of life and work, for greater opportunities for self-development—a struggle that is full of the greatest revolutionary implications. It is the task of the Communist youth not only to facilitate and accelerate this process of awakening and struggle but to crystallize it, organize it, expand and develop it, assume the leadership of it, and to transform it

from an immediate struggle for every day demands into a conscious fight against the capitalist class and the whole capitalist system. We must stand in the front ranks of all the struggles of the young workers; we must assume our role as the vanguard of the toiling youth.

The Young Workers League can only achieve this role of the vanguard of the young workers in their struggles if the entire membership stands united and ready on the platform of action behind the leadership and line of policy of the N. E. C. and the Y. C. I. Every member must take his place in the ranks and on the field of struggle. The unification of our organization now becomes our revolutionary duty. Only if we unify our ranks, only if we Bolshevize our League and convert it into an unyielding iron cohort of the revolution can we win the confidence of the masses of young workers and establish our leadership over them. Unity and work!

The tasks that are facing our League at this period are many and difficult. The N. E. C. is determined that these tasks shall be met in a Bolshevik manner and our League proves itself a worthy section of the World Communist League of Youth—the Young Communist International. It calls upon the entire membership to close the ranks of the League and unite and mobilize for work!

Into the masses of the young workers in the schools and factories! Become an org-

youth. Participate in all their struggles. Take the lead in all the struggles of the young workers!

Forward to a United League!

Forward to the Bolshevization of our League and to a mass Young Communist League in America!

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Young Workers' League of America.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S GROUPS OPENS IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 30.—The First International Congress of the Junior Communists is being held in Moscow with delegates from Sweden, Norway, Germany, Austria, Holland, Finland and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Junior Communists organized in the Young Pioneers comprise the youngest group of Communists organized, their ages ranging about 12 and 14.

The Pioneer movement has just barely started in Europe, but in the Soviet Union its organization numbers 1,500,000 members.

In the call for the convention the purpose of the gathering is outlined as follows:

"The congress will play a great role in the revolutionary organization and education of the workers, especially in western countries. The education of children there is now in the hands of the clergy and bourgeois teachers, all of whom oppose the general class struggle and especially oppose class distinctions between children.

"It is necessary to fight religious prejudices and abolish fear of revolution thru the Pioneer's organization and to build thru it the foundations of future class unity among the proletariat of the world."

LEAGUE CONVENTION RALLIES TO SUPPORT OF PARTY C. E. C.

Europe the conditions of the workers have sunk far below what they were before the war in 1914. Especially marked has been the decline in the wages and conditions of labor of the young workers who are always the first to suffer in any offensive of capital. In Russia—in Workers Russia—the lot of the workers—and above all of the young workers—has been constantly improving so that now—in 1925, after years of civil war, famine, and intervention,—the working class is better off than it was before the war.

In Capitalist Europe Ruin—in Bolshevik Russia Achievement.

The workers of Russia have succeeded in throwing the bosses off their backs while in the rest of the world these parasites are still maintaining their stranglehold on the masses. In Russia the industrial unions of the workers have the say as to rates of (Continued on page 2)

Ruthenberg Group Heads Incoming Na- tional Committee

CROUCH HONORARY EXECUTIVE

The Third National Convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League closed Monday, October 5th, at midnight after having voted a decisive majority to the former minority of the National Executive Committee.

The first session was called to order Sunday afternoon with Comrade Kaplan reporting for the majority of the credentials committee. He stated that in view of the critical stage in which the organization found itself the committee had exercised considerable leniency in seating some of the delegates who were former supporters of the majority in the Party C. E. C. Comrade Max Shachtman reporting for the minority of the credentials committee denied that the report made by Comrade Kaplan was correct.

Comrade Stachel and Williamson closed the debate. Comrade Stachel pointed out that counting the votes in each district those candidates who ran on the basis of their support of the former minority received a total vote of 1200 while those who ran on the basis of their support of the old NEC, received a total vote of 800.

The report of the majority was made by Comrade Kaplan and was accepted by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty. The following delegates were seated:

List of Delegates.

District 1, Boston—Nat Kutisker, S. Winokur.
District 2, New York—Jack Stachel, Herbert Zam, S. Don, S. Darcy, W. Herberg, A. Thompson, J. Rubin, B. Rubin, S. Milgram, I. Rijk, I. Glas, S. Raskin, Jack Rosenblatt, H. Fox.
District 3, Philadelphia—Domenico Flalant, I. Lazaravitz, M. Yusem, D. Milgram, S. Whiteman, J. Duga.
District 4, Buffalo—J. Ahlquist.
District 5, Pittsburgh—Steve Boyan, Jack Begler, M. Schindler.
District 6, Cleveland—George Papcun, Tony Wishtart, Al Schaap.
District 7, Detroit—Arnold Zekit, Barney Mass, J. Reynolds.
District 8, Chicago—M. Shachtman, John Williamson, Valeria Meltz, J. Harvey, J. Angelo, Mike Zalesko, G. Allard.
District 9, Superior—M. Abern, A. J. Hayes, H. Ronkkoen, C. Forsen.
District 12, Portland—J. Ganapole.
District 13, Los Angeles—Anna Lyons.

Unorganized Territory—Pat Toohey, (alternate, H. V. Phillips), P. Shapiro, Workers (Communist) Party of America—Max Bedacht, Robert Minor, James P. Cannon, Jay Lovestone.

The permanent organization of the convention then took place; Comrade Zam was elected Chairman, Williamson, Vice Chairman, and Morris Yusem, Secretary.

Greetings were read from Comrades Pat Toohey and Alex Reid written from jail at Scranton, Pa., where they are serving a six months sentence for their militancy in the anthracite strike.

Tony Wishtart, coal miner delegate from Wheeling, W. Va., introduced a resolution pledging support and sending greetings to our imprisoned comrades.

Bedacht Reports for Party.

Comrade Max Bedacht then delivered the report from the Workers (Communist) Party of America. After greeting the youth convention in the name of the C. E. C., and the party, Comrade Bedacht gave a vivid presentation of the world situation that faces the revolutionary movement of the proletariat today. Describing the tremendous concentration and preparation of the world forces of capitalism against the working-class and for the further conquest of colonial peoples, he declared that at no other time was it ever so necessary as now to unite the ranks of our movement. In the impending bloody struggles between the capitalist governments for the re-division of the spoils of imperialism, he said, the United States represents by far the most powerful and aggressive of these predatory governments. Therefore it is doubly necessary for the Communists of America, and especially the Communist youth, to unify and clarify itself in preparation for its serious duties in the coming sharpened struggle.

The imperialist powers recognize its greatest danger in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, said Comrade Bedacht, and are preparing for a (Continued on page 4)

WAR ON RUSSIA LOCARNO TOPIC

Security Pact Aimed
at Republic of
Workers

GERMANY A BIG PROBLEM

LOCARNO, Switzerland.—to create a solid block of Western imperialism against Soviet Russia is the final aim of the conference in session here today of diplomatic representatives of the French, English and German capitalist governments. The foreign ministers of France, Great Britain and Germany are busy at work trying to reach some agreement to bring Germany into the League of Nations and thus to perfect the preparations that are being made for an imperialist alliance against the workers' and peasants' government of Russia. The European capitalist press hails this conference and the "security pact" that is expected to result from it as a final guarantee of world peace while as a matter of fact the pact would pledge Europe's three largest capitalist powers to united warfare against the Soviet Union.

Britain the Leader in Locarno Meet. Everybody knows that Great Britain is behind all these proceedings to unite European imperialism against the Russian workers and peasants. The recent "swing to the left" of the British workers, the rumblings and protests of the colonial masses under the heel of British imperialism, together with the growing power of the Soviet Union, are causing the British ruling class many an uneasy hour. England, together with France whose position is no better is now at the Locarno conference for the purpose of forcing Germany into a new alignment against the Soviet Russia.

It is proving no easy matter, however, for the imperialist governments to patch up even superficially their fundamental differences and contradictions. The problems of Germany and Poland now seem to be uppermost. The German government is demanding concessions to secure its eastern frontier and Briand, the French foreign minister, is ready to make some sort of settlement of the Rhine question if the French tool Poland is given some consideration in the East. In these negotiations Germany will probably try to use her Russian agreement to "persuade" British and French imperialists that substantial concessions are necessary. Other complications are introduced by the fear of a Russo-Pole agreement on the part of Germany especially in connection with Tchitcherine's recent visit to Warsaw where he was well received. All around, however, while the situation at Locarno seems to be pretty much involved, the main purpose stands out as clear as day—the formation of a united front of European imperialist nations against the Soviet Union. And since both Great Britain and France are both now faced with a menacing situation at home and abroad, the bloc against the Russian workers and peasants is now more important than ever and it is practically certain that some agreement will be reached to bring Germany into the League of Nations and into the alliance against the Soviet Union.

The new attack that is thus being planned on the Soviet Union is also an attack on the whole working class of the world to root out the international but the outpost of the international working class. The victory of the forces of imperialism over the workers and peasants of Russia would be the signal for letting loose a new bitter wave of blackest reaction all over the world to root out the international labor movement as a whole. In such an offensive of capital the young workers would be the FIRST to suffer and their sufferings would be the most severe. The young workers must be the first to rise in defense of the Soviet Union and the workers' interests. The young workers must be the first to raise the slogan: "In defense and for the recognition of the Soviet Union! Rally to the defense of Workers' Russia!"

French Imperialists Hard Hit by Defense of Jebel Druse Tribe

The Jebel Druses, an Arab people about 50,000 strong, who live in the mountains of Eastern Syria, seem to have been holding their own well against the armies of French imperialism.

Some weeks ago they revolted and smashed a "punitive expedition" sent to look after them.

Since then little news has come through. But it is known that an Algerian Division (black troops from North Africa) after being ordered to Morocco and then being ordered to march against the Druses, has been told to stay where it is (at Beirut).

It is stated that this is because two battalions mutinied when ordered out on active service.

At Damascus a very impressive one-day protest strike has been held, all shops being shut.

The French archbishop of Syria has stated that over 800 French soldiers are dead or missing as the result of recent fighting.

The Party and the Y. W. L. of America

By JAY LOVESTONE

It is indeed a sign of progress that it is no longer necessary to propagate our Party ranks regarding the importance of the Young Workers League.

Generally speaking, the leading Party functionaries agree that the Young Workers League occupies a role of first rate importance in the campaign of winning over the majority of the American working class to communism. We have outlived that stage of our existence when the Young Workers League was considered as a secondary affair, as an auxiliary apparatus of the Party. Today, the leading Party workers firmly believe that the Young Workers League must cooperate most closely with the Party in all its campaigns and that the Party must work together in a most coordinated manner with the Young Workers League in all of the latter's campaigns.

But when we come to the field of activity, there we find hiatus, a gap, between the beliefs and the practices of many of the Party, as well as of the League, responsible functionaries, insofar as the relations between the two organizations are concerned.

This is not a time for avoiding issues. This is not a time for doctoring accounts. We must face the facts and figures of the situation squarely, and without the slightest effort at evasion. The Young Workers League at present is politically, as well as organizationally, not in the best, and not even in a desirable condition. The undesirable situation at hand in the League is in a large measure due to the hitherto faulty relations between the Party and the League. The writer can recall scarcely more than three or four occasions upon which the Young Workers League came up for consideration by the CEC, during the last year. Insofar as tangible help by the CEC to the League is concerned, the number of such occasions during the last year, that is, before the last convention of the Party, is even smaller.

The new Central Executive Committee is bent on eradicating every vestige of this practice, not only in the National work, but also in the district work. Our aim is, to develop such cooperation and coordination as will insure the Party's arriving at its campaign plans only after the fullest cooperation with the leading committee of the Young Workers League in these matters. The Young Workers League leading committee must adopt a similar attitude and practice in the preparation of its campaigns. The political leadership of the CEC, of the Party is axiomatic. This should not be taken to mean that the CEC, of the Party should not utilize to the fullest extent the help, the cooperation, the initiative and the energies of the Young Workers League in every possible phase of Party activity. The same principle, the same policy, must be applied by every district organization of the Party and the League.

Whenever the Party launches a special campaign, both organizations must be mobilized for its execution. Whenever the League launches a special campaign, Party speakers, Party functionaries, should be drawn in to help the League realize success in this campaign. The Young Workers League is not to play the role of an apprentice in the development of a

mass communist movement in America. At this particular moment the Young Workers League is face to face with many urgent tasks. Unless these tasks are achieved the Young Workers League will not get out of its present impotent stage. Today there is, practically speaking, with the exception of New York, and, perhaps to some extent, Chicago, very little of League organization. A carefully prepared organization drive is a stern necessity for the Young Workers League. At most, the League has only 1800 members; rumors of 4500 to the contrary notwithstanding. This is an insignificant number, wretchedly insufficient number compared with the need and strength that the communist youth of this country must have in order to become the leader of the proletarian youth.

Much has been said in the past about making the Young Worker a mass organ. The time is at hand to say less and more in this respect. Active participation of the Young Workers League in the struggles of the youth workers will afford the best basis for making the Young Worker a mass organ. Factory campaigns, skilfully prepared and energetically persecuted, will serve as the best agents for developing our youth organ into a mass organ.

Special membership drives should be launched by the Young Workers League in such industries where large numbers of youth workers are to be found, for example, in the mining industry.

The Young Workers League must enlist all of its energies and mobilize all of its resources to help the Party reorganize itself on the basis of shop nuclei. The Party must do likewise to help the League organize itself on this basis. There is not a single campaign that the Party wages in which the League cannot render tremendous service to the Party. Every campaign in which the Young Workers League engages, the Party can help tremendously. For example, the present Party campaign to Save the Daily Worker, and for the Defense of Soviet Russia, afford a splendid opportunity for both organizations to cooperate most closely for the development of the best interests of the Party and the League.

Little need be said that we must more than redouble our efforts at economic trade union work by the members of our League.

Last, but not least, the issue of anti militarism must be made a living issue by the Young Workers League. The issue of anti militarism should not be debauched into the practice of now and then sending ill-prepared often unfitted individual League members into short term training camps, as so called observers. Such practices can only do harm to the anti militarist work. The rapid militarization of the United States affords us an opportunity to do effective work on this field. The United States has the largest increase in the proportion of its budget going for militarist purposes of all the imperialist powers. The War Department is working overtime in militarizing the youth of this country. According to the War Appropriation Hearings of the House of Representatives for 1925, seventy five thousand college students, and forty thousand high school students drilled in uniform for three hours every week during the last college year. If we consult the Army

List and Directory for March, 1925, we will find that 745 officers and 1000 enlisted men have been ordered by the War Department to carry on military training of the youth in the schools and colleges.

In the Labor Party campaign, the Young Workers League can and must work most energetically. The issue of youth 'disfranchisement', the issue of hundreds of thousands of young workers being disfranchised, the issue of reducing the age limit for voting, can also be used effectively from the communist viewpoint in order to help the Young Workers League in its efforts to become the vanguard of the young working masses in fact as well

as in fancy.

The issue of unifying the working masses politically is as much a problem for the youth workers as for the others, despite the additional obstacles put in the path of the young workers participating in the political life of the country.

We have sketched only a few of the important tasks confronting the Young Workers League of America. The Third National convention of the Young Workers League marks the end of one period, and the beginning of a new period in the life of the Young Workers League and its relations to the party.

The third national convention of the Young Workers League marks the end of the period of practical non cooperation between the Party and the League in their respective political and industrial campaigns. This convention definitely marks the beginning of a new and more sound relationship between the party and the League. The third national convention is a signal to all members of the Young Workers League for action. It is a signal for united action, under the leadership of the New National Executive Committee which consists of the best, of the soundest, political elements in the Young Workers League of America.

Stand By Soviet Russia!

(Continued from page 1)

wages and conditions of work. In Russia the shop committees elected by the workers in every shop stand up for the rights of the workers and, because of the power that the workers government gives them, see to it that they are maintained. In Russia the workers are no longer slaves; they are now masters of industry and of society and are hammering out their own future.

In Russia, the government acts not in the interests of the bosses but in the interests of the workers—it is a Workers Government. Injunctions and the courts are turned not against the workers but against the enemies of the workers. On the contrary the Soviet government protects the workers at every turn. It protects the workers from the results of whatever unemployment the prevailing condition of Russian industry may necessarily involve. It protects them against injury and against overwork. All along the line the Soviet Government stands forth as the embodiment of the strivings and desires of the whole mass of the toilers.

But it is especially the young workers who benefit under the new conditions in Russia. Child labor as it exists in capitalist countries is a thing of the past and young workers are engaged under the most favorable circumstances. Hours of labor are especially limited for young workers. Special efforts are being made to better the living conditions of the young workers. The 6-hour day and the five day week for young workers has already been established in Russia. For the young workers especially there are wide educational and cultural opportunities. For the young workers the Soviet government is creating the greatest possibilities for political enlightenment as well as for recreation and the general broadening of life.

In capitalist countries, the young workers are the first to suffer the attacks of the bosses which are always worst against the working youth. In workers' Russia the young workers and peasants occupy a favored position and are always the first to benefit from any advances that the workers make.

Soviet Russia—A Danger to World Imperialism.

But Workers Russia belongs not only to the workers and peasants of Russia. It belongs to the working class of the whole world: For the workers of the world and for the

young workers of every country Soviet Russia stands forth as an inspiration in their bitter struggle against capitalist exploitation. The Soviet Union is the rallying point of the oppressed masses of the earth in the life and death struggle with imperialism. For that reason the Soviet union is a constant menace to the exploiters of the whole world—a danger at the heart of the whole capitalist society. While Soviet Russia continues to point out to the workers the road to emancipation, world capitalism cannot feel safe.

New Attacks on Workers Russia.

Many times before has world imperialism mobilized its forces against the Soviet Union and as often has it been repelled by the united front of the Russian masses and the workers of all countries. International capitalism is again moving to destroy the achievements of the workers and peasants of Russia. On every side there are signs pointing to a renewed attack on the part of the capitalist governments. What else do the negotiations now going on at Locarno between England, France and Germany for the formation of a "security pact" mean if not the preparation for a concerted attack on workers Russia? Its purpose is to create a solid block of western imperialism to set off against Soviet Russia. Security for capitalism is possible only thru the destruction of the workers government in Russian and the signing of the security pact would mean the formation of a united front directly against the workers and peasants republic. This is only one phase of the attempt to patch up, temporarily, the European differences, to make possible a united struggle against the Soviet Union. This is the meaning of the debt negotiations of the American government and of all of the other recent moves of American and European capitalist diplomacy.

In this new move against the Soviet Union American imperialism is assuming the leading part. Thru the Dawes plan and thru the recent debt negotiations, thru the ever increasing loans and investments, American capitalism is becoming more and more drawn into the tangles of European capitalism. The interests of American capitalists in Europe are continually growing.

The revolt of the oppressed masses under the heel of European capitalism is an ever-growing threat to the invested billions of American capital. As a result, American imperialism is in the front ranks in the attacks on Soviet Russia and on the militant,

class conscious workers who stand up for the workers' government of Russia and for the struggle of the workers all over the world. The exclusion of the Communist member of the British Parliament, Saklatvala, and the renewal of threats and persecutions of the revolutionary workers in America, point to the leadership of America in the coming attack against the Soviet Union.

Attack on Soviet Union an Attack on Workers of the World.

This mobilization of world imperialism against the Soviet Union is a direct attack upon all workers. The victory of capitalism over Workers Russia would usher in a wild wave of reaction that would attempt to destroy the labor movement the world over. In the safety of the Soviet Union lies the safety of the world labor movement.

For the American workers an attack on the Soviet Union would mean an attack on themselves. It would mean the intensification of the open shop campaign, of the campaign to cut wages and lengthen hours, of the union-smashing campaign. It would mean a freer hand for the American capitalists in their campaign to reduce the conditions of life of the American workers. In such an attack the young workers would be first to suffer and to suffer most severely. The fate of the American working class is bound up with the fate of the Workers and Peasants Government of Soviet Russia.

The fight of the Russian masses against the threats of world imperialism is the fight of the workers of the whole world. The American workers—the American working youth—must stand shoulder to shoulder with the workers of other countries for the defense of the workers' interests. The enemy of the Russian workers is our enemy. The same enemy that is trying to destroy the Soviet Union is also trying to degrade and oppress the American workers.

Fight for the Soviet Union and the Workers Interests.

Young Workers of America! You will not let your bosses prepare and carry thru an attack on your brothers and fellow-workers in Russia! The working masses of America must not stand by and permit this to happen. Every organization of workers and young workers must come out in defense of the Soviet Union. Every organization of workers and young workers must come out in a united

front of labor for the defense of Workers Russia and the workers' interests.

A UNITED FRONT OF LABOR TO FIGHT FOR THE WORKERS INTERESTS!! FORWARD TO A LABOR PARTY!

FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY TO FIGHT AGAINST THE CAPITALISTS!

DOWN WITH THE PLOTS OF THE WORLD IMPERIALISTS AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION!!

DOWN WITH THE DAWES PLAN

AND THE ENSLAVEMENT OF THE GERMAN AND AMERICAN WORKERS!!

DOWN WITH AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM!!

RALLY TO THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION!! FOR THE RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA!

JOIN IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION!!

IN DEFENSE OF THE WORKERS

AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA!!

FORWARD TO THE WORKERS AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA!!

National Executive Committee

Young Workers League of America.

Valentine and Toohey Jailed

(Continued from page 1)

apparent to every one acquainted with the anthracite strike situation.

Lewis has entered into a conspiracy with the coal operators at the expense of the miners, the coal operators to make millions in additional profits and the Lewis machine in return to get the check off. That is why there are no picket lines around the mines. That is why no strike meetings are being held. That is why there is no rank and file strike committee in the field. That is why there are no strike headquarters throughout the district.

The militant progressive miners, however, knowing the deplorable conditions confronting the miners in the anthracite have started a campaign to turn this strike into a genuine struggle in the interest of the miners. They have raised the slogan of a minimum living wage for all miners regardless of output. They have raised the issue of a six-hour day and five-day week for the anthracite miners; they have raised the issue of the labor party; they have started a move to make the struggle effective by getting all the maintenance men to quit their posts and join the striking miners; they have raised the slogan against a check-off settlement; that there can be no settlement without wage increases, and many other demands of vital importance to the miners. That is why Pat Toohey and August Valentine, the two young Communists who have been in the forefront of this genuine struggle are now behind prison bars.

I. L. D. WORK IN CHICAGO GETS UP STEAM AMONG UNIONS AND WORKERS; DANCE IS PLANNED

The Chicago local committee for I. L. D. is busy with plans for increasing the membership, getting more collective affiliations of workers' organizations, raising special pledged sums for the Zeigler Defense and preparing extra attractions for the Grand Ball and Dance to be held October 24th at the New Temple Hall on Van Buren and Marshallfield for the benefit of the defense. Tickets, pluggers, etc., are being widely distributed. The admission price—in advance—is only 50c and includes wardrobe.

Reports made at the last meeting of delegates from branches were very encouraging. Most branches had substantially increased their membership since organizing a month or two ago and were arranging special meetings. The Bulgarian branch has done very well. It started with 19 members and has already held two mass meetings, one of which was attended by over 100 Bulgarian workers, one-third of the entire Bulgarian population of Chicago. It now has 20 members.

Slovak Workers' Society No. 16 (250 members) and Machinists' Union No. 337 (400 members) have recently affiliated to the Chicago I. L. D. The work here is getting up steam.

TOBACCO WORKERS FOOLED BY COMPANY UNION

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (A. N. L. C.)—The situation among the employees in the Camel Cigarette Factory at Winston-Salem, N. C., owned by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., is very acute due to the formation of a company union and the disintegration of their international union. When the employees were in the International Tobacco Workers' Union, they had some kind of protection. But the company decided to break up that union, so they started a company union. Those who did not leave the International took out withdrawal cards. Soon after the company had smashed the union, it began to cut the wages of the employees by laying them off and then re-hiring them at the reduced wage. It is no wonder the workers are showing so much sentiment for the coming American Negro Labor Congress. They realize they have been fooled and are looking for a means to strike back.

WE MUST HAVE HELP!

The end of the national convention finds the League ready to undertake the great historical tasks imposed on it

But--

We are left with \$5,000.00 debt which acts as a ball and chain that keeps us from moving forward.

DO YOU REALIZE WHAT THIS MEANS TO THE WORKING YOUTH AND WORKING CLASS AS A WHOLE?

We must get the YOUNG WORKER and the YOUNG COMRADE out regularly.

We must send organizers into the field. The entire activities must be intensified and extended.

In order to do all this we must first

CLEAR THE DECKS FOR ACTION BY LIQUIDATING THE DEBT!

Every member and sympathizer must get behind the drive to RAISE \$5,000.00 for this BUILD THE LEAGUE FUND.

Do you want to see the Communist Youth Movement grow?

Then fill out the blank below and

STRIKE THE FIRST HAMMER BLOW AT THE CHAINS!

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find \$..... towards the Build the League Fund. I realize that this will go a long way towards building a mass working class youth movement.

Name:

Address:

City: State:

YOUNG WORKER

An organ of the Militant Young Workers of America.

Published Weekly by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League of America.
ACTING EDITOR
Max Shachtman
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Sam Darcy, Nat Kaplan,
Max Shachtman

Send all orders and articles, and remit all funds to

THE YOUNG WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

THE LEAGUE CONVENTION

THE close of the League convention saw the end of one of the bitterest struggles that the American Communist youth movement has yet experienced.

The beginnings of the period of partial stabilization and the temporary receding of the revolutionary fervor of the masses brought on within the Communist movement a defeatist right wing attitude which found expression in the line of policy of those comrades who supported the opposition to the Labor Party policy, and who favored a program which underestimated the revolutionary potentialities of the situation.

The struggle against this point of view lasted in the Party and League for two years. We can now count the results with pride:

1. The expulsion of Lore and several other opportunists of many years standing.

2. The stemming of the right wing attitude within some of the Party federations especially among the Finnish comrades.

3. The correction of the many major errors of the former majority by the C. I. decision.

4. The crystallization of a clear Communist leadership within the Party and the League.

5. The raising of the theoretical level of the Party and League which has laid the groundwork for the Bolshevization of both.

One comrade well expressed it when he said that this struggle was the "birthpains" which we must go thru in accomplishing a mass party. The struggle is now over. Besides a few pains which are the aftermath of the process of birth we are ready to accomplish the tasks before us with a united Party and League.

We must now carry the Bolshevization of the movement a step further by reorganizing on a shop nuclei basis. All the energies of the entire membership must be rallied for this purpose. We have proved the vitality of the American Communist movement by emerging from the recent internal fight ideologically stronger than when we entered it. We must now further prove this by carrying the reorganization to a swift and successful conclusion.

The third convention laid the basis for the beginning of the period of mass activity, it chose a clear Communist leadership, it correctly estimated the errors which have kept the movement from developing, it adopted a program which follows the line of policy as laid down by the C. I. to the Fourth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party.

We have thrown off all the fetiches which an inexperienced working class youth movement is generally bound by and are beginning our march forward against the fortresses of capitalism.

THE A. F. OF L. AND PLATOONISM

IT does not surprise us when we read that the "fat boys" seated in the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City open their arms to the "robot manufacturing" platoon system of the public schools. Although the federation's committee on education withheld its final verdict on the school platoon system, it nevertheless expressed regret that certain organizations have seen fit to render hasty partisan judgment on this question.

Regardless of their protestations to the contrary the "official family" of the A. F. of L. have always retained a passive attitude to every scheme of the American bourgeoisie to enslave mentally and physically the masses of proletarian children in this country. The late Sam Gompers with a gusto of humanitarian phraseology declared himself in favor of the amendment to the constitution for the curtailment of child labor. Some speeches were made, some resolutions passed, some articles printed, and with the negative vote of the required number of states the "wordy" anti-child labor campaign came to naught.

Never once did the "official" family come forward with the idea of an actual struggle against child labor. Never once, during the entire period, when the question of the child labor amendment was an issue before the 48 state legislatures did the "anti-child labor" officialdom of the A. F. of

Resolution of the Convention on the Report of National Executive Committee

The Third National Convention of the Young Workers League, having heard the report of the N. E. C. on its work from the second to the third convention has the following declaration to make concerning the activities during this period:

The second national convention laid down the correct policies for converting the league into a mass organization of the Communist youth. It was the duty of the N. E. C. to realize these decisions, to bring the League out of its sectarianism; to set it well on the road to construction on the basis of shop nuclei. The National Convention declares that this task has not been accomplished. Although in the period between August 1924 and February 1925 beginnings of mass work were made in the League, in the period before August 1924 and after February 1925 the same hesitation in carrying on mass work which was criticized by the Y. C. I. at its Fourth Congress characterized our national leadership. The Young Workers League today can in no sense be considered a mass organization. It is not firmly rooted among the broad masses of the working youth in the shops and factories; it has made very little progress, organizationally. We have yet to lay a firm basis for winning over the working youth to Communism.

The Third National Convention de-

clares that the fundamental causes for this failure were the incorrect policies pursued by the N. E. C. and the lack of political character in the entire work of the league. It failed to meet the difficult situation prevailing in America with the correct policies.

POLITICAL WORK.

The Communist International and the Young Communist International have pointed out time after time that without correct Communist policies there can be no proper Communist activity; that no matter how strenuous the organization efforts are, unless they are based on proper Communist theory these organizational efforts can only end in failure and defeat. The N. E. C. has been pursuing these incorrect policies primarily because politically they followed the Foster group in the Party and therefore shared all the political errors of that group. In its letter to the Communist Party of Germany the Comintern points out, "The main cause of the weakness of the German Youth League lies in the fact that it has up to recently trod the same wrong path which the Party has, been led by its leaders, and has shared all the errors of the Party." The consequence thereof was that the Y. W. L. suffered from the political sins of the N. E. C.

A typical example of the lack of political understanding of the N. E. C. was their attitude on the question of the labor party. Whereas the C. I. considered the Labor Party the most important task before the American working class and the American Communist Party, and told the Party that it can only grow in proportion to its participation in the Labor Party movement, we find our National secretary Comrade Williamson frivolously referring to the Labor Party as a "massy classy, jazzy," and Comrade Shachtman considers the Labor Party an "illusion" and does not wish to have the American Communist movement partner towards the creation of such an illusion. The participation of the Young Workers League in the internal struggle of the Party over political differences was a necessary and a healthy step. The majority of the league membership supported the line of the Comintern, lined up behind the Ruthenberg group, and thus gained political experience. On the other hand, the National Executive Committee majority attempted to get the support of the entire Young Workers League for the Foster group on a purely mechanical basis, and thus militated against raising the political level of the membership.

The entire work of the League bore the stamp of this wrong political ideology of the N. E. C. The work was carried on haphazardly and in spasms. The N. E. C. had no conception of the political unity of all our work. It considered each field of activity as an entity in itself and consequently the activities tended to assume a purely mechanical form.

The N. E. C. failed to function as the coordinating leadership of all the League work. Even when it did issue general slogans it failed to become the dynamic factor which was to lead all the units in their endeavors to realize these slogans. The N. E. C. functioned generally within the bounds of the dogma: "Programs of action, without action. In certain cases N. E. C. waited until the lower units took the initiative in the various forms of mass work and then criticized these endeavors, generally without any basis.

SHOP NUCLEI.

The first task which confronted the N. E. C. was the reorganization of the League on the basis of shop nuclei. Although the general slogan was issued, systematic steady work towards reorganization was not realistically begun. The N. E. C. believed that the reorganization would be an exceptionally slow process, that a long period of experimentation would have to be gone thru and consequently it was very hesitant in even beginning the practical work of organizing shop nuclei and reorganizing the League. The N. E. C. did not sufficiently educate the membership to the necessity for reorganization and did not instruct them in the methods of carrying this important task out. It failed to understand that the reorganization must begin in highly industrial centers and that we should concentrate on organizing the young workers into the League directly on the basis of shop nuclei. Even when as a result of the pressure of the minority in the Y. W. L. and the Y. C. I. the N. E. C. finally began to pay some attention to this work, it carried on an almost purely "journalistic" and "paper selling" activity under the name of "factory campaigns."

ECONOMIC TRADE UNION WORK.

At first the majority of the N. E. C. opposed Economic Trade Union work. The higher standard of living of the young workers of this country, as compared with that in other countries, was used as a pretext to completely negate the role of the League as the leader in the economic struggles of the young workers. This wrong conception was corrected by the Y. C. I. While the various factory campaigns initiated by the N. E. C. were a step in advance and indicated a tendency towards mass work, these campaigns were not properly followed

up with organizational activities for drawing the young workers from the factories into the Y. W. L., and did not result in the creation of shop nuclei, in the various factories where the campaigns were carried out. It is necessary to call attention to the decision of the Y. C. I.: "While these campaigns for specific youth demands mark a step forward in the work of the League it must however be stated that these campaigns have only a practical value when the League succeeds in winning and organizing its influence upon the masses of young workers, i. e., if it succeeds in organizing shop nuclei which together with the fractions in the unions must carry on the actual struggles for the demands set up. Most of these campaigns have so far been carried on in less important industries." The proof that the instructions of the Y. C. I. were not complied with is that today there are very few shop nuclei in the entire League. The step to hasten the reorganization of the League by the organization of working area branches as an intermediary step towards shop nuclei was another healthy tendency but as a result of the incorrect application of the reorganization policy the League lost rather than gained thru reorganization.

Working area branches are only a very temporary form of organization. As soon as an area branch is formed a drive should immediately be begun to form shop nuclei. This was not done. The Working Area branch found itself failing to perform the function for which it was organized and tended to become a permanent form of organization. The reorganization was carried on in a mechanical manner. There was no ideological preparation for the change. Consequently wherever this reorganization to working area branches was carried on the League lost the bulk of its membership as is Chicago and Detroit.

One of the factors for the transformation into a mass organization and a great aid in the reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, is the trade union work which the League must carry on. It has already been shown by the Young Communist International that it is thru shop nuclei and the youth fractions in the labor unions that the Y. W. L. fights the every day struggles of young workers for which demands have been set up. The work of organizing youth fractions in the labor unions without which the practical carrying on of trade union work is impossible was declared to be one of the weakest points in the work of the League. Nevertheless, the N. E. C. failed to correct this serious defect and today there are very few youth fractions of the League in the Labor Unions.

OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The field of Leninist education was entirely untouched. The N. E. C. failed to make even a beginning in this work. Not only did it not carry on educational work, but it also prevented units of the League from carrying on activity in this direction. The outstanding example of such a case is the New York League where the N. E. C. actually dissolved a well functioning Y. W. L. training school and turned the entire educational work of the League over to the Party. The N. E. C. must be condemned for this disruption of Communist educational work and for its failure to begin the work for the training of the members in the spirit of Leninism, so that we may create a reserve army of trained workers for working in the Communist movement.

PRESS.

The transformation of the Young Worker into a weekly organ marks a step forward for the League. The important task is how to build the circularization which would enable the ter of the organ in accordance with the Comintern theses on the Bolshevization of the press and to popularize it among the young workers. So far, the drives for the Young Worker have been mostly financial campaigns. There has not been a popular circularization which would enable the Young Worker to get thousands of new readers. The Young Worker has not yet been able to develop into a mass organ and among the most important reasons is that we have failed to establish a corps of correspondents in the shops, factories, mines and on the land to supply the life blood to our Communist press. Another reason has been the factional misuse that the N. E. C. has made of the Young Worker. After the Fourth Congress of the Young Communist International this reached such a point that it was necessary for the Y. C. I. to intervene and call the leading comrades of the N. E. C. who were writing these articles to order for their factionalism. Comrade Shachtman's articles attacking and misrepresenting the minority comrades in the League without permitting them to answer or defend themselves must be particularly condemned by this convention. The Young Worker also failed to carry on educational work and the work carried on under the guise of education was really mis-education, viz., the articles by Comrade Carlson, Shachtman and Williamson.

JUNIOR WORK.

For a time Junior work was one of our most successful fields of ac-

tivity. This was due primarily to proper policies and proper national leadership. Up to the period of the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I. there was a Junior Section of approximately 2000 members. With the removal of Comrade Kaplan from the position of National Junior Director and the appointment of Comrade Salzman in his place, the work declined. There was no definite policy, there was no national guidance, and the consequence is that at the present time there are less than half the number of Juniors in the Junior Section.

ANTI-MILITARISM.

On the field of Anti-militarism, one of the foremost tasks of the Young Workers League, we have no real results to record. The first indication that the National Executive Committee recognized the existence of the problem of anti-militarism was the beginning of a journalistic campaign against the Citizen's Military Training Camps. This campaign was not systematically conducted, however, and was not followed up with concrete organizational steps and did not accomplish its object.

In other fields of our work, Child Labor, Negro, Agricultural work, sports activity and the struggle against our opponents there was neglect. Our child labor work was especially neglected. With child labor on the increase and sentiment against it rising, it was the duty of the Y. W. L. to take the lead in the fight against child labor and not lag behind and permit the liberal and humanitarian organizations to usurp the field.

ADMINISTRATIVE INCOMPETENCE.

Coupled with all this neglect of fundamental activities, was a general administrative incompetence which caused whatever work was conducted to be abortive and without results. This incompetence even reached the point of political mistakes, as in the case of the C. M. T. C., where the leaflets to boycott the camps were issued long after the camps had been filled with young workers; the failure to have a single article on the significance of May Day in the May Day issue of the Young Worker; the issuance of an open letter to the delegates of the miner's convention, two days after the convention closed and the absolute neglect of the important revolutionary holidays.

These holidays were not utilized for the purpose of educating our membership and spreading revolutionary propaganda among the broad masses of the young workers.

FACTIONALISM.

With the intensification of the factional struggle in the Party, the majority of the N. E. C. became the coordinating factor within the League of the Foster group of the Party and this became almost their sole activity.

Not only did the majority of the N. E. C. not carry on the necessary constructive work along the lines of the decisions of the Y. C. I., but by its factional activities it prevented the growth of the League in various cities where active work had been begun. In New York the N. E. C. majority dissolved the training school, suspended the local bulletin, hindered the D. E. C. from functioning, and in addition sent down Carlson and Williamson to direct their factional campaign. This went to such an extreme that Comrade Carlson and Williamson prevented the D. E. C. from issuing a leaflet which spoke of the young workers as being "doubly exploited" on the grounds that young workers are not "doubly exploited" but only "more exploited."

In Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland and Detroit, the N. E. C. majority sent special emissaries to carry on factional work, instead of helping to build up the League in these places. The emissaries only disrupted that work which had been done by the local comrades. In Detroit, the activities of Mass resulted in the reduction of the membership from 100 to less than 25. In Philadelphia and Boston Williamson disrupted the League in his efforts to obtain the mechanical majority on the respective C. C. S. while Salzman duplicated this feat in Cleveland. Thus the prestige of a united N. E. C. as the leader of the League was undermined by the N. E. C. majority and group formations became the order of the day.

FOREIGN BORN YOUNG WORKERS.

The N. E. C. had absolutely no consistent policy towards the work among the foreign youth, and this resulted in jumping from one extreme to the other. The N. E. C. at first pursued the policy of mechanical liquidation of foreign language units and later went to the other extreme and appointed a Jewish National Propaganda Committee, composed of nationalist elements and gave that committee organizational rights and powers in the units of the League over the heads of the respective District Committees. This was done by the N. E. C. majority not because it had adopted a definite policy for work among the foreign language speaking youth, but primarily because it wanted to set up a factional instrument to help it in its fight against the supporters of the Ruthenberg group. The total discrediting of the J. N. P. C. among the members of the League, especially among the members of the Jewish

units has given the best proof of the failure of this policy.

THE RESULTS.

The result of the wrong policy of the N. E. C., its failure to carry on constructive work, has been the complete failure of the League to begin its development as a mass organization, considering the two year period as a whole. In two years of administration of the N. E. C. the membership has shown no increase, the only place where a big gain can be recorded being New York, while in other cities, Chicago, Detroit, etc., there has been a sharp decline.

The members that we have in the League are very loosely united. The organization of districts was carried on very slowly; we have not broken into new industrial districts. An insignificant part of the membership was organized into shop nuclei. The youth fractions in the unions can be counted on the fingers of one hand. In short we have not yet a unified, well coordinated fighting Communist youth league in this country. We have a number of organizations in various sections, small nuclei, around which it is possible, with hard work, with proper policies, and under the close guidance of the Y. C. I. to build a mass Communist Youth League in America.

Part 2.

In the period which intervened between the Second and Third Congress of the Y. W. L., the Y. C. I. made two major decisions on the activities of the Y. W. L.

THE DECISION OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS.

At the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I., the Executive Committee characterized the activities of the N. E. C. in the period between the Second Convention of the Y. W. L. and the Fourth World Congress of the Y. C. I. when it declared: "Although the Second Congress of the Y. W. L. of America adopted a program which was fully in line with the decisions of the Y. C. I. congress, the N. E. C. applied these decisions, in a hesitating manner which can be accounted for by a lack of experience and by the difficult situation existing in America." At the same time, the Y. C. I. declared that there was a healthy kernel in the criticism of the minority but it declared unfounded that the N. E. C. had willfully sabotaged the decisions of the Y. C. I. "The lack of experience, the lack of understanding of the true role of a Communist youth organization on the part of the N. E. C. and the difficult situation in America, was primarily responsible for the lack of mass work, up to the period of the Fourth Congress.

In this decision the Y. C. I. presented the American League with a detailed program of action for all fields. The decision declared that the League should set itself the goal of drawing at least 10,000 new members into the organization by 1925, a goal which was never attained. The Y. C. I. declared that the League should set up time limit campaigns for the purpose of organizing a certain number of nuclei, reorganizing a certain number of Leagues, and winning over a certain number of members within the time set. Although a time limit program of action was drawn up by the N. E. C. based upon the decisions of the Y. C. I. and printed in a conspicuous place in the Young Worker, this program was never put into operation. On the field of Economic Trade Union work the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I. urged the N. E. C. to get down to practical work based upon the decisions of our own second convention. The decision declared: "The past activity, which can be termed 'journalistic' activity should now be replaced by the daily and persistent struggle for the demands of the League functions generally and abstractly in the strike movements of the working class, or whether it appears as the representative of the special demands of the young workers, the Y. C. I. declared: "No strike should be allowed to pass, without the League coming forward with its own demands, in each concrete situation. This point must be particularly stressed because the League has, in the past, in many instances, failed to come forward with its own demands for the young workers and contended itself with general participation in the strike work, which of course, is not sufficient."

That part of the decision which urged the League to proceed to call conferences of the working class youth, and to carry on youth activities within the T. U. E. L., was handled in a haphazard manner by the N. E. C. To facilitate our special youth work within the T. U. E. L. and the trade unions, the decision called for the creation of youth fractions within the trade unions. The endeavor to set up these fractions was never realistically undertaken by the N. E. C. No net work if trade union fractions were organized throughout the country. In certain cases youth demands were incorporated in the program of the T. U. E. L. but the decision of the Fourth Congress that "these decisions should not only be propounded but also carried into effect" was practically ignored.

The decision declared that the educational work must now be carried on in line with the decisions of the Y. C. I.; that a definite start must be made to win over the exploited rural

youth and that this work must be coordinated on a national scale by the setting up of a rural youth department for the N. E. C. On Junior work the decision declared: "While the work among the children, i. e., the creation of a real children's movement, by enrolling the children of the working class in the class struggle, showed very good results, it must be stated that the utilization of the children for the struggle against child labor was somewhat neglected." This neglect to wage an effective struggle against child labor and to draw the children into the struggle was due to the misunderstanding of the N. E. C. which took the false attitude that such immediate demands as: maintenance for the children at the expense of the state, is charity and that we cannot tolerate such demands.

The creation of a national sports organization was placed on the order of the day by this decision of the Y. C. I. A sports department of the N. E. C. was set up which functioned for a time by drawing up a program of action on our sports activity, and printing the same in the Young Worker. No definite steps were taken towards the creation of a national sports organization even though the nucleus for such a body already existed in various parts of the country. The decision of the Fourth Congress that a Negro comrade be placed on the N. E. C. as the first sign of its realistic endeavor to reach the masses of young Negro workers and exploited farmers was opposed in practice when they voted down a motion to coopt a Negro comrade, who could ably fill the position of an N. E. C. member.

The decision of the Fourth Congress that "the work among the foreign speaking youth should also be considered from the viewpoint of expediency i. e., how we can best carry on the work," was revised by the N. E. C. to a policy of inexpediency and inconsistency.

DECISION OF THE FIFTH ENLARGED EXECUTIVE.

At the fifth enlarged executive session of the Y. C. I. another decision was rendered on the situation in the Y. W. L. This decision in its review of the past activity of the N. E. C. and the League considered the six month period which intervened between August 1924 and February 1925. In this decision the Y. C. I. placed on record that during these six months mass work was carried on more than ever before and that the N. E. C. during this short period had demonstrated its capabilities for leadership. On the question of the political differences within the Party, the Enlarged Executive of the Y. C. I. declared: "With respect to the contentious questions, the Enlarged Executive of the Y. C. I. is in entire agreement with the resolution of the E. E. of the C. I. on the American question. Thus the Y. C. I. reaffirmed the definite stand taken by the Comintern on the Party questions.

The Comintern emphatically declared that the minority was right in its demand that based upon the situation prevailing in America the campaign for a Labor Party must be continued and extended. It took an emphatic stand against Lore and Loreism and called for not only an ideological campaign against Lore but demanded that organizational steps be taken to eradicate this opportunist sore which was retarding the development of our movement.

In dealing with the special League problems the resolution declared that the decisions of the Second Convention still form the basis of our activities. The goal of securing 10,000 new members for our League was again reiterated. Regarding our factory campaigns the Y. C. I. reiterated that we should concentrate on national campaigns in the key industries and at the same time pointed out: "The industrial campaigns will have but a propagandistic and in a certain sense journalistic value, if the League members are not organized in the unions and as long as there are no fractions of the Y. W. L. in the unions."

Besides these vital points the decision again reiterated the immediate tasks of the League in its endeavor to win over the exploited rural youth, our work among the Negro masses, the fact that: "A definite beginning must be made in the educational work of the Y. W. L.," the necessity of increasing the circulation of the Young Worker in the industries and its improvement by the organization of a network of young worker correspondents. With an understanding of the present world situation, the decision called for: "The establishment of active nuclei within the army and navy as one of the next tasks of the League." Not only the organization of nuclei but "in addition we must issue concrete demands for the soldiers and sailors. The decision reiterated that of primary importance in our children's work is the organization of: "At continuous and energetic nationwide campaign against child labor."

The necessity of not limiting the struggle against our opponents to the columns of the Young Worker, the necessity of the organization of a national sports movement, and the necessity of continuing our agitation and propaganda among the foreign speaking youth was reiterated by the Y. C. I. in terms which demanded action.

(Continued on page 4)

Y. W. L. Convention

(Continued from page 1)

united struggle to crush the workers' revolutionary state. But the task of defending the workers' Soviet Union, said the speaker, is not the task of the Russian workers alone, but also of the proletariat of the entire world. The capitalist government of the United States will be able to put up the strongest force on the imperialist side of this fight, and the Communist workers of America must accordingly recognize their supreme duty, not only to organize and unify themselves, but also to mobilize the entire working class for the defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

In the United States, said Comrade Bedacht, we are confronted with the great difficulty which arises from the fact that the American working class has not yet crystallized its class consciousness. In this respect it is something like fifty years behind some of the European countries, the this does not mean that we commence only fifty years from now in our Communist task. The capitalist development in the United States has advanced further than the capitalism of any other country, thus clarifying the class struggle to a degree where capitalism can no longer beget the consciousness of the working masses. Our foremost problem, to which all else must be subordinated, is the hastening of the development of the class consciousness of the American proletariat. The struggle can be successful only if it is a mass struggle.

If the working class remains inactive, the revolutionary movement cannot be successful. It is our task to develop the working class' consciousness and to accelerate its movement. There appears to be very little motion in the American working class. But

the yellow flag," but some of these same individual comrades had occasion later to take a party examination on their knowledge of Communist theory, and were unable to answer the simplest questions.

The Leninist quality of our activities must be carefully guarded through the leadership and advice of the combined Leninist understanding and experience of our international party. The leadership of the Communist International thus becomes an indispensable element in the accomplishment of our tasks. The Communist International is the international general staff of the revolutionary proletarian army. Any movement which may be started for the purpose of undermining the authority of this general staff of the revolution, the leaders of the Communist International, is an act of enmity to our organization and to the working class. The speaker recalled that Lore had built his movement against the Comintern on the propaganda of the claim that "the Communist International was misinformed." Such propaganda is agitation against the leadership of the C. I. One cannot at the same time propagate the broad masses of the workers for the correctness of the leadership of the Comintern and at the same time agitate the party against this correctness. One cannot appeal to the Comintern against the party and at the same time appeal to the party against the Comintern.

The speaker declared that the Central Executive Committee of the party will do its duty in carefully guarding the authority of the Comintern and at the same time of guarding its own authority in the American sections of the Communist movement as the agent of the Comintern.

In the endeavor to establish the leadership of our international Com-

HERE ARE NEW OFFICIALS OF YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE ELECTED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

THE convention elected the following comrades to comprise the new National Executive Committee:

Sam Darcy; Sam Darcy; Will Herberg; Nat Kaplan; George Papoun; M. V. Phillips; Al Schaap; Jack Stachel; Herbert Zam; Pat Tooney; Max Shachtman; John Williamson; Max Salzman; Peter Shapiro; Joseph Angelo; Sam Winokur; Morris Schindler; Valeria Meltz; John Harvey; William Schneiderman; Jay Lovestone, representative C. E. C. of the Workers Party.

The following are the candidates elected:

Harry Fox; August Valentine; Morris David; Carl Welsberg; Sam Eronberg; David Milgram.

The following are the alternates elected:

Domènec Blechschmidt; Ralph Fisher; Emma Flaiński; Nat Kutisker; Sam Milgram; Julius Rubin; Anna Thompson; Tony Wishtart; Ben Ruben; Mike Zaleski; Norman Bernick; Jack

Reynolds; Gilbert Greenberg; Germinall Allard.

At the first meeting of the N. E. C. it organized itself into the following committees:

National Secretary: Herbert Zam. Secretariat: Herbert Zam, Nat Kaplan, Max Shachtman.

Political Bureau: Herbert Zam, Nat Kaplan, Sam Darcy, Will Herberg, John Williamson, Max Shachtman, Max Salzman. (Candidates: H. V. Phillips, John Harvey).

Organ Bureau: Sam Darcy, Herbert Zam, John Williamson. National Organizer: Sam Darcy. Editorial Committee: Nat Kaplan, Sam Darcy, Max Shachtman. (Candidate, Will Herberg).

Acting Editor: Max Shachtman. Industrial Organizer: Nat Kaplan. Negro Organizer: H. V. Phillips. Agitprop Director: Will Herberg. N. E. C. Representative to Party C. E. C.: Jack Stachel. (Candidate, Herbert Zam).

there are some little commotions here and there. It is the business of the Communists to unite these little commotions, and this, with the experiences of the struggle, will increase the power and activity of the working class until it becomes strong enough and conscious enough to overcome the capitalist class.

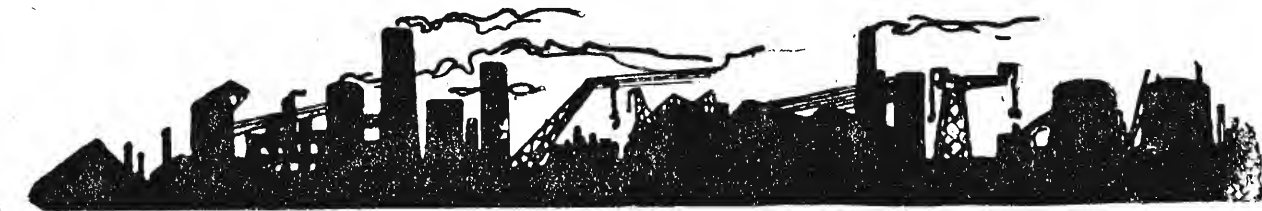
All of this would seem to be an A. B. C. lesson having no place in a report of the Central Executive Committee of the party to the convention of the Y. W. L., said Comrade Bedacht. But unfortunately, this A. B. C. is not sufficiently rooted in the minds of our comrades. Leninism for them is not a method of analyses of all of the phenomena of social and other life, but it consists of articles, pamphlets or books. In the phrase these comrades are bound to forget the substance presented by the ever-flowing and ever-moving reality of life. The hanging on to an incompletely understood phrase prevents the dialectic consideration of the situation and leads to false conclusions. Thus while the Leninism of these comrades seems to be attested to by their familiarity with the phrase, their lack of Leninism is attested to by their thorny un-Leninist analyses and policies.

Comrade Bedacht discussed the present low level of the party and the League in the matter of Marxist-Leninist understanding, giving examples of comrades who wildly argued against the policy of building a labor party as a policy of "raising

the yellow flag," but some of these same individual comrades had occasion later to take a party examination on their knowledge of Communist theory, and were unable to answer the simplest questions.

Comrade Bedacht dwelt at length on the problem of the inner purification of our movement from the remnants of social-democracy, the problem of cleansing the party and the League of Loreism. He pointed out that this cleansing process is not merely and solely one of eliminating elements foreign to our movement, but it is also the problem of raising the intellectual level, the level of Communist quality—of our membership in general. Our efforts at Bolshevization are devoted to this task.

Comrade Bedacht closed with an appeal to the delegates to draw their factional differences in a wave of Communist activities, to mobilize all their energies and spirit for the further building up of the League, for the establishment of the closest unity between League and party, for the loyal carrying out of the policies of the leadership of our international, the Comintern, so that the combined efforts of party and League may suc-



Young Workers' Correspondence

Y. W. L. Member Fights in Union for Youth

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Comrades:

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 44 of the Bakery and Confectionery workers a motion was adopted to discuss the matter of straightening out the differences on the question of organizing the young workers into the union.

The conditions in the Pittsburgh shops are very bad, due to the fact that the adult workers who are organized into the union do not concern themselves with the problem of the organizing of the young and the result is that the bosses get the benefit of this. A motion was made that the young workers be organized. Some of the adult members of the union objected on the grounds that we must first organize the older workers before we organize the young.

Herman Gordon pointed out that there is no difference between the two problems, that young and old must be organized at the same time. He said in part:

"I am not speaking as an individual but as a member of the Young Workers League. The young workers in this industry are far more exploited than the old. They slave twelve and fourteen hours a day for a maximum wage of fifteen dollars per week and a minimum wage of twelve dollars. According to the work they do they should get at least twenty to twenty-five dollars even on the basis of the wages of the adult workers."

The motion was lost but the members of the Young Workers League are going to continue the fight until they make the union members realize that they are taking the wrong attitude. If this reaches any young workers in the industry who want to help us get better conditions we invite them to come to our branch meeting where we can further discuss the matter.

We meet every Sunday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street. Comradely yours, Herman Gordon.

Conditions Worse in Hartford Plants

HARTFORD, Conn.—Dear Comrades—Not satisfied with already low wages that the workers of the screw shop receive, bosses are putting in practice a new plan, the firing of the old workers and rehiring youthful workers on starvation wages. It is

ceed in setting the American working class into motion, in arousing class consciousness in them, and in leading them on to decisive victory.

Comrade Cannon requested the permission to make a statement. He declared that in view of the fact that the situation in the party so closely affects the League he wants to use the convention as a forum from which to make a statement on his attitude towards the recent developments especially Comrade Green's letter. Comrade Poster followed with another statement both of them being printed verbatim in the Daily Worker.

Resolutions on the report of the C. E. C. were submitted by Comrade Stachel and Shachtman. Comrade Stachel's resolution was passed by a vote of 29 to 22 and Comrade Shachtman's was defeated by the same vote.

Reports on the work of the N. E. C. were submitted by Comrade Shachtman and Kaplan, each submitting a resolution for adoption with his respective report. The resolution introduced by the minority reporter was passed 28 to 23 and is printed in another section of this issue.

Comrade Schapp made a motion to request permission for the Party to change our name to the Young Communist League. It was passed unanimously. Comrade Darcy moved to send greetings to Crouch and Trumbull. This was greeted with great enthusiasm and was passed by acclamation.

A motion by Comrade Kaplan to make Paul Crouch an honorary member of the NEC, was passed by acclamation mid great applause.

Comrade Zam then closed the convention with a brief review of our work during the two days sessions. The following message of solidarity was sent to the Young Communist International:

The Third National Convention of the Young Workers League Hails the YCI and its Executive Committee. Our Convention Has Laid the Basis for the Unification and Bolshevization of Our Ranks on the Basis of Our Wholehearted Support of the Party on the Lines Laid Down by the G.I. and YCI.

Long Live the American Section of the YCI!

Long Live the Y. C. I.!

The reading of the cable caused a great outburst of enthusiasm and was adopted unanimously amid much cheering and the singing of the International.

a well known fact that in this prosperous country the capitalists find it necessary to employ over three and a half million children from four to fifteen years old, in order that they may pile up more profits. And that is the reason why there are over a million unemployed and twice as many working part time. So the bosses of the Hartford Machine screw shop are firing workers who worked there for years and lost their health and energy and at the same time are taking young workers for less wages.

The big wages that this factory offers to the youth working there nine hours under the most unhealthy condition, from fifteen to seventeen dollars and to the girls who do the same work from about ten to thirteen dollars. The office help which claims to be the aristocracy of the workers, receives from eight to ten dollars a week.

Unless the workers of the Hartford Machine Screw shop unite and oppose such action of the bosses they will find themselves starved to death by degrees.

We can all see that we are living thru a stage of breaking unions and slashing the wages. Another example of such a fact is the Wiley and Bickford and Sweet company. In this factory the workers until now have been able to earn a better wage working piece work and hours of over time. Thanks to the manufacturers' association which is organized for the benefit of squeezing the workers, have pressed upon this company also to unify the ranks. The workers of this shop have already attempted to form a union but it failed because the higher help were grafted. Now the workers are confronted with another wage cut. The new plan which went into effect so far in one department only in order not to arouse all the workers at the same time. It is this: The workers are limited to a certain amount of piece work; those who are not able to work out this amount will be fired and those who will exceed this amount will be paid seventy percent of their overwork.

The Workers Party and the Young Workers League are the only workers' organizations helping them in their struggles and the workers of the shops came together and carry on the fight against the bosses for better conditions.

Young Workers League meets every Friday evening at the Labor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave. A WORKER.

Conditions of Colored Workers in South

Dear Comrades: The conditions of the American working class are bad thruout the country, but in the south is where the conditions are most horrible. Especially for the colored workers.

The south is generally agriculture, cotton being the principal crop, although they have some grain, hay, peanuts, vegetables, fruits, berries and dairy products.

In the state of Texas the work day in most cases is from sun up until sundown. The colored workers have to get up at four a. m. feed the horses, feed and milk the cows, feed the chickens and hogs; draw water by hand for all of the stock, brush, curry and harness the horses, before breakfast. By the time he gets that done it is time for breakfast. He is called in to breakfast and told to sit down at the cook table to himself, that the white folks don't eat at the same table with a Negro here. Breakfast generally consists of the following or something similar: The skin of pork, eggs, fried potatoes, hard biscuits left over from supper; when there is none, he gets fresh biscuits or corn bread, country sorghum molasses, with common lard for butter. Dinner and supper are generally the same as breakfast, except there is sometimes one or two kinds of vegetables and sometimes fruit, cake or pie, he seldom gets the latter. As soon as he gets thru eating breakfast he has to go to the field and go to work; work until noon, go in and feed the stock and water them, eat dinner and go right back to work; work until it is so dark that he can not see how to do the work, then he goes to the house and takes care of the stock and chops some wood, the same as he did in the morning.

The average pay for a day's work is about one-dollar a day and board, and then he has to do all the work around the house for the board. When it is raining and no work can be done in the field then he has to chop wood or dig ditches all day in the rain or snow.

It is a common sight to see Negro children five or six years old, not in a cotton field chopping or picking cotton, some of them ragged and dirty, some completely naked and many of them hungry. The wages for cotton picking is fifty cents a hundred pounds and board or seventy-five and sometimes one dollar a hundred pounds and board yourself. It takes a good cotton picker to pick two hun-

dred pounds of cotton or more a day. So at this rate you may be able to see just about what a person can make in a day working.

There are very few schools for the colored workers in the state of Texas. The few that they have are sometimes old, deserted church houses full of cracks or else full of holes that have been eaten in the wall by woodchucks (peckerwoods). This will account for the reason that the colored workers of the south are generally uneducated.

There are times when the boss can beat up the colored workers of the south and get away with it. Because the white race is supreme. When a colored worker has a case in the court, against a boss that has beat him up, they let the colored fellow testify against the boss but the jury generally hates a Negro and therefore puts the work of the boss ahead of his and he loses the case, because his word is no good. When a Negro worker protests against the miserable conditions he has to contend with and the low wages that he is forced to take, he is usually put in jail. The judge sometimes says, "Oh! You don't need any more wages or better conditions, because you are only a nigger. You are not even human." Then instead of him getting justice he gets thirty days on a county road chain gang, for being disloyal and disobedient to his boss.

The vagrancy law of the state of Texas applies to both white and colored workers alike. It is a weapon in the hands of the big landlords and capitalists of industry in the south, to enable them to keep wages down and hours of work up and keep the white and colored workers in submission; it is also a weapon used by the bosses to keep the labor unions down. When you go into the state and walk down the street, some farmer will ask you if you are looking for a job. You ask him what he is paying. He tells you fifty, seventy-five cents or a dollar a day. You say, well, I have just come to town, I can't work for that. That's not enuf for me to live on. So the farmer will walk away and point you out to the sheriff, marshal or a cop. Then you will be arrested and taken up to the judge who will say, "You are charged with vagrancy, how do you plead, guilty or not guilty?" The victim will say not guilty. Then the judge will say, well I find you guilty anyway, because you refused to go to work a little while ago. Then he will fine you all the money you have on you and give you anything from thirty days up to eleven months and twenty-nine days at hard labor on a county road chain gang. The guards are allowed to beat you up whenever they feel like it and you can't do a thing but stand and take it like a dog. You have to wear a big ball and chain around all the time, and get tied up at night in a cage like a dog. The food is usually cornbread, beans and sorghum molasses. You work eight hours a day with a pick and shovel. You are not allowed to straighten up for a period of four hours in the forenoon and four in the afternoon. If you do straighten up you get a rap over the head with the butt of a gun. When you serve your time out you are sometimes re-arrested and sent right back to the same place to do another hitch. The public don't seem to care.

It is the fault of the colored workers of the south themselves, that they have to contend with such conditions as these. If you colored workers of the south and everywhere else would only organize, you can improve the conditions for yourself and your class. If you will organize, the white workers will help you to improve your living and working conditions. It is only by the complete organization of the working class in this country that the standard of living can be improved. The American Negro Labor Congress is organized to fight for better conditions of the American colored workers and co-operate with the white and their workers for the complete overthrow of American imperialism. What do you say, colored workers? Are you ready to fight for your rights and the rights of all of the workers in this country? If you are, then organize! Join The American Negro Labor Congress. Join today. Don't delay. For further information, communicate with H. V. Phillips, 44 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Illinois. Read the Negro Champion!

Fraternally, Rufus P. Heath.

In the Next Issue!

In the next issue of the Young Worker will appear the first of a series of short sketches of internationally-known leaders of the revolutionary youth movement, by Max Shachtman. The sketches will be accompanied by photographs of the various comrades dealt with and will be very appropriate for collecting in your scrap book. Watch for them.

For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

FIRST BALL GIVEN BY INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE OF NEW YORK

The New York Section of the International Labor Defense is arranging a Grand Costume Ball on Saturday, Oct. 17, at the Lyceum, 86th St. and Third Ave., in order to raise funds for defense.

The need of funds for the defense of the class war prisoners is growing daily.

The International Labor Defense protects all victims of the class struggle, who are sent to the capitalist prisons. The organization has a large number of cases on hand—the number is still growing.

Hence, in addition to enjoying one of the finest balls that have ever been arranged—and there will be dancing and refreshments—every comrade will be doing a great service to the revolutionary movement.

For further information apply to the secretary of International Labor Defense, New York Section, Comrade Rose Baron, 799 Broadway, Room 422, New York City.

NEGRO CONGRESS IS FOR WORKERS

Point Out Differences Between Sanhedrin and A. N. L. C.

FIGHT PETTY-BOURGEOISIE

The American Negro Labor Congress which convenes in Chicago Oct. 25, marks a new epoch in the history of Negro labor. It will be the first time in world history that a similar body has been formed.

In consideration of the fact that 98 per cent of the Negro group in America are wage workers and farm workers, this body will be more representative of the race than was the Sanhedrin, which met here a little over a year ago. The Sanhedrin was strictly a petty bourgeois group and its interests were those of the Negro petty bourgeois and not with that of the great Negro proletariat. This was shown by the fact that during the whole time convened only a small portion of its time was allotted to the important questions of Negro labor. This question should be paramount with any group that professes to have the welfare of the Negro at heart.

The Negro is beginning to realize that organization is the only way to effectively combat the forces that are at work against him. The realization of this fact by the Negro workers is beginning to be a source of anxiety to the capitalists and their henchmen of the daily press. That this awakening of the Negro masses is a source of growing concern among the capitalists has been amply demonstrated by articles and editorials of these same capitalist newspapers.

The policies these papers pursue when they do mention the Negro at all (and that is usually to magnify some petty crime that an individual Negro commits as a racial stigma) has been to use a sarcastic and ironic tone, always trying to belittle any attempt on the part of the Negro at self-assertion. These policies will be continued as long as the Negro remains unorganized. But now that he is beginning to learn the proper solution of the problem, that is, organization in the proletarian movement of the world, their concern becomes apparent. These articles also show that they have woefully underestimated the intelligence of the Negro masses.

The Negro should not be fooled by the hypocritical attitude adopted by these papers in their willingness to offer advice. He should see that their advice to him to follow their old leaders is a terrible indictment against these same leaders. Therefore, the only safe policy for the Negro to pursue is that policy which is in direct opposition to this advice. We have great cause to doubt the sincerity of this advice by the lateness of its appearance.

Self preservation has forced the Negro into his present position, and no force at the command of the capitalists can keep him from taking his rightful place among the proletariat of the world.

Why a "Young Worker?"

THE lies of the boss class which appear every day in their press have to be answered. The working youth must learn the truth, must know why they are cheated and exploited every day. They must know the story of their own class, its struggles and its goal. They will not learn this by reading the capitalist papers. Only from their own class paper, the "Young Worker" will they learn it.

The youth should have a special paper of its own. The "Young Worker" because we have special problems, such as our rights in the trade unions, child labor, the struggle against war, etc., which we can understand best and work out best. Every subscriber for the "Young Worker" is a steel girder in the tower we are erecting, from which we can broadcast our rebel words to the toiling masses of youth.

Every copy of the "Young Worker" should be a bullet lodged in the heart of the enemy class. Every issue of the "Young Worker" should be a mighty cannon thundering against capitalism. The "Young Worker" is the organ of the working youth, exploited, but rebellious.

CHURCH BOUNCES BISHOP W. BROWN

"Red Heretic" Expelled From Episcopalian Joss House

18 MILLION GOES FOR DOPE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Altho no move was made to burn him at the stake in the approved traditional manner, the forty-eighth triennial general convention of the Episcopal church of the United States today voted to uphold the verdict to expel Bishop William Montgomery Brown, of Arkansas, from the church for flagrant heresy.

The bishop first received publicity thru his widely distributed and read booklet, "Communism and Christianity" which questioned the tenets of the Christian church to the extent of expressing doubt as to the virgin birth of Christ, his transfiguration into bread and water, and various other fables which constitute the belief of the average Christian. He also expressed pronounced sympathy with the principles of revolutionary Communism, which altho unclear and sentimental, were sufficient to inaugurate a reign of mental terror in the ranks of the keepers of the faith who, for the first time in the one hundred and thirty-six years' of existence of this particular band of religion, found themselves with a heretical bishop on their hands. The verdicts of both the trial court and the court of reviews were ratified by the assembly of the house of bishops by a vote of 95 to 11, which shows the relative strength of the feeble-minded and the bigots in the church of Episcopals.

It is reported that the old bishop, who had dubbed himself the Bolshevik Bishop, wept when the verdict was rendered. The class conscious workers will not even shed a tear. The more "heretics" expelled from the religious institutions of capital the more firmly becomes established the truth that the staunchest and most servile valets of the ruling class are found in the robes of the church, no matter what its denomination may be.

The program for the next three years of the church calls for a budget of a trifle like eighteen million dollars which will be used to herd the working class sheep into the fold so that they may be hopped up with religious dope to the point of stupor-ying them in the class struggle against their natural enemies, the capitalist class. The eighteen million, of course, come from those who get a good return on it, the irrelevant bourgeoisie.

HARTFORD—NOTICE!

The Young Worker and the Daily Worker are on sale in Hartford at the grocery, 461 Capitol Ave., and at 397 Capitol Ave., Hartford. Get your copy there.

Resolution On N. E. C. Report

(Continued from page 3)

The decision declared that these tasks can only be carried out by a united membership rallied behind a united national leadership. The Third National Convention of the Y. W. L. declares that it is in entire accord with the decisions of the highest body in our world youth organization, the Young Communist International.

The convention further declares that the same hesitation manifested itself in the realization of the decisions of the Fifth Enlarged Executive session in the period after Feb. 1925, which prevailed in the period before the Fourth World Congress. The bitterness of the factional struggle in the organization during this latter period, a factional struggle made necessary by the wrong policies which were being fostered in the Party and League, for a time retarded the development towards mass work.

The Third National Convention reaffirms the correctness of the decision of the Y. C. I. which declares that, only with the united will of the entire membership and a united leadership can the decisions of the Young Communist International be realized.

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SEPTEMBER ISSUE (No. 4) JUST OFF THE PRESS

Story of strikebreaker Berry's attack on Chicago Pressmen's Union No. 3, written by an official of the union.—Left wing news from the I. T. U. Kalamazoo convention.—Contributions from the rank and file.—Left wing news and articles.—Cartoons.

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